

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 20 1862.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 22

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - NOVEMBER 20

ON CHANGE.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

I don't mean to discourse on the Wall Street affair. For I know very little and less do I care; To see what the bulls and the bears are about, Something wealthy and wise without shadow of doubt;

But I only sigh for the times that we live in, The day when no silver is taken or given, No change anywhere.

There's naught but the moon That changes in silver—and she may stop soon; Issue shipplaster clouds, leaving us to depend On her promise to shine when warfare shall end. There are checks for dinner, and checks for a smoke,

And checks on a bank that may chance to be broke;

And wonderful loans that all promise to pay Some mythical sum on some mythical day. There are lying envelopes, who quota is short, Or stamps without gum that will serve us for naught.

(Like the armies of Davis, the traitor, you know, If we cannot lick them they never will go.) No pennies we have, but paper instead;—Poor Richard, quite blue, with no hat on his head,

And gum on his back, taking care of the pence, As he wisely advised, like a foggy of sense, As Poor Richard was.

—With a rubicund face Smiling grimly to find us in such a bad case, Pater Patrie is valued at three cents a head, With Spaulding to back him—without, he is dead. Done up in bright green, or better done brown; For shillings and dimes Pater weekly comes down;

While running his face on the new paper quarter, Each George seems to crowd rather more than he ought—er.

So we dive in our pocket books after a stamp—If the back is in order—and weather is damp; We play "Jack and Jill" with the small bits of paper,

Quite guiltless of trying the "Fly-away" caper. From finger to thumb, from thumb back to finger, Perversely the fragment seems anxious to linger.

We seem to be trying the bachelor's trick, Who—watching a baby—its fingers did stick With molasses, then gave it to handle, a feather, Which kept it amused for the time altogether.

No sound as of silver. The plate going round In the aisles of the churches, quite fails to resound

As of your with the tinkle of quarters and dimes; For stamps elbow bills in these paper-patched times.

On the omnibus now, who hears any falling Of coin in the box at the driver's loud calling? Who knows, or at least who pretends to remember,

How a dollar in change would look in November?

The man who can do so is worthy a place In the annals of finance—beside Mr. Chase.

TEETH SET ON EDGE.—All acid food, drinks, medicines, and tooth-washes and powders are very injurious to the teeth.—If a tooth is put in cider, vinegar, lemon juice or tartaric acid, in a few hours the enamel will be completely destroyed, so that it can be removed by the finger-nail, as if it were chalk. Most people have experienced what is commonly called teeth set on edge. The explanation of it is, the acid of the fruit that has been eaten has so far softened the enamel of the tooth that the least pressure is felt by the small nerves which pervade the thin membrane which connect the enamel and the body part of the tooth.—Such as effected cannot be produced without injuring the enamel. True it will become hard again when the acids has been removed by the fluids of the mouth, just as an egg softened in this way becomes hard again by being put in the water. When the effect of sour fruit on the teeth subsides, they feel as well as ever, but they are not as well. And the offender it is repeated the sooner the disastrous consequences will be manifested.—Scientific American.

DRAFTED MEN BREAKING GUARD.—The Zanesville Courier, of Monday, says:

Since the recent order of the Secretary of War, that the drafted men should be distributed among the old regiments, some of those at Camp Zanesville have exhibited signs of discontent and threatened to make their escape. Every exertion was made by the officers to prevent any such movement, but on Saturday night (two are informed by an officer of the 113th regiment), a general rush was made, and from two to three hundred men succeeded in making their escape. Many of them will be retaken and brought back, but as they soon after scattered in every direction, it will be impossible to arrest them all.

The crop of "butter-nut" this fall is the largest ever known in this country; the "blackwalnut" crop is a total failure.

CHOOSING A WIFE!

BY W. F. GILCHRIST.

"Why don't you get married, Fred?"

Fred Saunders removed the cigar from his mouth, pushed his hat from his forehead, and answered,

"Get married? Am I not miserable enough already, without adding a wife?"

"Fshaw! nonsense! Just see how well Tom and I get along. It is a real shame that a young man with plenty of time and money should not marry and settle down in life."

"Well, my dear little coz, whom would you recommend as a fitting wife?"

"Oh, I know of a dozen girls who would jump at your offer," replied Emma Somers. "Mention one."

"Well, let me see—Ina Brighton?"

Fred smiled; he knew that his cousin would mention her first, as she had long been anxious for a union of the two friends.

"She is entirely too fashionable for my quiet temperament," he answered.

"Any more foolish objections," asked Emma, disdainfully.

"I do not know of any other, although I doubt not she has many."

"I tell you, Fred Saunders, you are a fool!" exclaimed the angry Mrs. Somers, chagrined at her cousin's coolness and sang froid.

"I differ with you also on that point, cousin Emma," responded Fred, with imperturbable gravity. "But anything to please you. I will do myself the honor of calling on her immediately."

Without further ado Fred left his cousin, Mrs. Somers, and proceeded to the palatial home, radiant and beautiful as art could make her, and enjoyed an hours conversation with the brilliant and accomplished lady.

"Have you visited the Claytons lately?" asked Miss Brighton.

"I called there last week," was Fred's answer.

"What do you think of Ella?"

"I think she is passable," replied the young gentleman.

"I have heard some people say that she was decidedly homely. And, mercy, what an affected piece she is. I hardly think the Prince of Wales himself would suit the lady's fancy."

"I found her very agreeable."

"You must be an exception to the general rule, then," said Ina, curling her lip disdainfully. "All my gentlemen friends tell me she is very homely."

Miss Clayton, the object of the fair Miss Brighton's anger, was a rival belle, who had succeeded in winning some half dozen of Ina's admirers for which triumph the latter lady had declared war to the hilt.

"Are you going to the opera to-morrow evening?" asked Ina, after a short pause in the conversation.

"I am engaged to-morrow evening, and can not attend," was Fred's reply.

"How unfortunate! You are aware that a new opera, the Masquerade Ball, is to be produced?"

With such topics as these Ina engaged the young gentleman, displaying every branch of her varied brilliancy to enchant her listener, for Fred Saunders was considered an excellent "catch" by the ladies, and especially by Miss Brighton. When Fred took his departure it is not presuming too much to say that he was enchanted by the brilliant conversation and dazzling beauty of Ina.

"What do you think of the lady?" inquired his cousin, on his return.

"She is charming, indeed," was his reply; "so witty, so intelligent, so—in fact she is a perfect treasure."

Emma Somers saw that the shaft had entered into the susceptible bosom of handsome cousin, and she resolved to press the subject home.

"Just the woman for the wife of a handsome fellow like yourself. Take my advice and seek a more intimate acquaintance. You had best be quick, for Ina has any quantity of gentleman friends, who fairly worship her. I hope yet to see her your wife."

"I sincerely hope not," said Tom Somers, in reply to his wife's wish, for Ina Brighton is not the woman to make a home happy."

"I am sure she is beautiful and well educated," retorted Emma, "and what else could he wish?"

"I admit she appears beautiful, but let her lay aside her rouge and powder, and where is her beauty?" demanded Tom.

"For shame, husband!" cried Emma, seeing that her airy-castles were almost crumbling beneath the well-directed sarcasm of her husband.

"Take my advice, Fred, and leave Miss Brighton to her admirers. You need something else besides boarding school accomplishments in a wife," continued Tom.

"I will treasure your advice, and report in the future," replied Fred Saunders in a laughing tone.

Yet in spite of his friend Tom's advice, Fred was too greatly intimated to resist the attractions of Miss Brighton. He called again and again, until he at last became a regular attendant on Ina. At first he looked blindly at her faults, seeing only her virtues; but, as time wore on, he began gradually to tire of hearing about Miss Clayton's faults and foibles, and the never-ceasing "opera." Spite of all Fred was unable to withstand the fascinating influence of Ina Brighton, the charm clasping him closer every day. One afternoon, as he was returning from an afternoon call on his adored one, he was startled by a sharp, shrill cry of pain. Turning to ascertain the cause, he beheld a child lying on the pavement who had fallen in his play. Seeing the blood coursing down the cheek of the child, Fred hastily caught him up and inquired where he resided. But the child, stunned by the fall, could only call for mamma, and, laying his head upon Fred's shoulder, it moaned piteously. At this moment a young girl came running out from a neat white cottage on the opposite side of the street.

"What has happened?" she said in a somewhat anxious though firm tone.

"He has fallen and cut his forehead. Do you know him?"

"He is my brother, sir," replied the girl.

"If you will lead the way I will carry him

to his home and dress his wounds, as I am a physician," said Fred.

The girl, or rather young woman, pointed out her home to the gentleman, and leading the way, they soon entered the cottage. On washing the wound Fred found it was but a slight cut, and having bound it up, he conversed with the little fellow for a long while. When he arose to depart the young girl said,

"We are very thankful for your kindness, sir."

"Not at all, not at all," answered Fred. "I will call to-morrow and see how my patient gets along."

Whether the azure blue eyes of Mary Wilson, or the danger of brain-fever to the little boy was the cause, it would be unsafe to say; but the next afternoon Fred called again, bringing a small basket of delicacies for the little sufferer. He attentively examined the wound and pronounced it improving rapidly.

"But," said he, with a grave shake of the head, "there is yet some danger of brain fever."

On his departure he said that he would call again; and the next day he did call, and the next, and the next, generally giving a casual glance at his patient, and engaging Mary in conversation. Mary Wilson was beautiful, and though but a music teacher, possessed all the cultivation and grace of a lady of the "ton." Gradually the visions of the wealthy Miss Brighton began to lose their brilliancy, and the image of the music-teacher took a place in Fred Saunders' heart.

Between the two Fred was perfectly wretched. He would leave Ina's side, enraptured by her brilliant conversation of some operatic gem, only to feel his heart throb with a new and joyous feeling at the simple, yet touching, ballads of Mary Wilson. He determined to break the spell which bound him to one or the other of his enchantresses, and resolved to "choose a wife" for the morrow. The morrow came, beautiful and clear, and found Fred Saunders up early and dressed to perfection.

"Well, I declare, Fred," exclaimed Mrs. Somers, on Fred's entrance to the dining-room, "you look as neat and bright as a new pin."

"Thank you for the compliment," was the evasive reply.

"Going out of town, eh? Well, take good care of yourself and don't fall in love with any of the country girls."

"There is but little danger, for I am not going to leave the city," answered Fred.

"Pie Nic, then, I suppose?" persisted Emma.

"No."

"There, Fred," said Tom Somers, "do tell her what is going to happen, and avoid all further questionings."

"Know, then, pretty cousin mine, I am to choose a wife this very day," was the startling announcement.

Emma fairly clapped her hands for joy. She knew of Fred's intention to her intimate friend and confidante, Ina Brighton, and she conjectured that she was to be the happy partner.

"I'll bet a new pair of slippers against a penknife that Ina Brighton is the young lady selected," she exclaimed.

"Be careful, Fred," said Tom, "or you may wake to find, when it is too late, that intuition drove away prudence."

Fred hurried from the room and strolled toward Broadway, down which he promenaded until the hour of ten. Resolving to behold both his "darlings" in morning costume, he ascended the stoop of Mr. Brighton's palatial residence. Mr. Brighton was expecting a gentleman on business, and had given orders to the servant to show him into the sitting-room of the family. Mistaking Fred Saunders for the gentleman who was to call on Mr. Brighton, the servant showed him into the library. Upon a couch in the sitting-room Fred beheld, through the half-opened door, his beautiful Miss Brighton, who was engaged in reading a new novel.

For the first time Fred saw her as she really was. In place of pearly whiteness, rosy cheeks and lustrous eyes, he beheld a full complex on, still more sallow cheeks, and a morning-gown fully ripe for the wash-tub.

"Come, Ina, dear, breakfast is waiting," said her mother.

"Breakfast," thought Fred, "at this time?"

He listened for a reply. Was it the sweet, melodious voice of Ina that replied?

"Let it wait. I want to finish this story. You are always interrupting me," was the answer, in snarling tone.

Prefering not to play the eaves-dropper longer Fred quietly stole to the parlor and then sent up his card, in which he waited a full hour, and it was an hour reflection, in which he made up his mind that Miss Brighton was not the proper person for his wife; and then Ina appeared richly dressed, her cheeks rosy, and her complexion of a dazzling whiteness, completely undergoing within the hour, a metamorphosis. The call was a short one, and Fred Saunders retired, feeling that he had escaped a fearful danger. The beautiful Miss Brighton was no more; he had beheld her as she was; nor could all her high-flown compliments win back his heart. The disappointed man turned his steps toward the unpresuming dwelling of Mary Wilson. He was shown into the small but neat parlor. He heard Mary's voice below stairs, merrily peeping forth.

"Mary, let me do that," he heard her mother say.

"No, no, mother, you sit still, I can do it all," was the reply.

"But you are tired, dear. You know you were up late last night, sewing on Willie's new clothes."

"I am not tired mother."

In a few moments Mary Wilson, attired in a neat fitting calico, with the bright tint upon her cheeks that exercise, not art, gave her, made her appearance.

"You must excuse my delay, Mr. Saunders, but I was engaged in preparing dinner."

No apology was made for her costume, which she had not altered, save laying aside the apron; nor was any needed, for she looked as a thousand times more lovely in her calico than did Ina Brighton, with her paint, and silks and diamonds. A half-hour passed, and Fred, left, though not before he had

persuaded Mary Wilson to become Mrs. Saunders. On his return Emma Somers asked,

"Have you chosen a wife?"

"I have," replied Fred, "but not Miss Ina."

The look of Emma changed, as she demanded,

"Who is the happy lady?"

"Mary Wilson."

"What, the music-teacher down the street?"

"The same," answered Fred, with a smile.

"Fred, you are a fool. I shall never speak to you again."

* * * * *

At the end of three months, cards bearing the inscription, "Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Saunders," with "Mary Wilson" in the lower corner, appeared; nor did Fred ever regret his wisdom in "choosing a wife."

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—Had there been a Presidential election this fall, the States which went Democratic would have chosen a Democratic President, as they have a large majority of the electoral votes of the loyal States. The count would have stood thus:

	DEMOCRATIC.	ABOLITION.
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New York	33	—
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Pennsylvania	26	—
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Ohio	21	—
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Indiana	13	—
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Illinois	16	—
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Connecticut	6	—
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New Jersey	7	—
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Delaware	1	—
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Maine	—	7
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Massachusetts	—	13
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Vermont	—	4
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Rhode Island	—	4
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Iowa	—	8
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Michigan	—	8
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Oregon	—	3
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California	—	5
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New Hampshire	—	3
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Kansas	—	3
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Minnesota	—	4
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Total	123	65
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Democratic majority, without the border slave States, 58. These latter would increase the majority. Of the 123 Democratic electoral votes, all but three were given to President Lincoln in 1860. Was there ever such a political revolution in so short a time?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

INSOLENCE OF NEGROES IN NEW ORLEANS.

A private letter from New Orleans says:

"The negroes are very insolent, committing all sorts of depredations. Those who have enlisted in the United States service are to be seen strutting about the streets, displaying their weapons of defense, while the whites are deprived of theirs—a pretty state of affairs. It makes my blood boil to be ordered to 'halt' by them, with a 'stand back dar, I tells you!' The soldiers here scoff and ridicule them, flinging bananas and orange peelings after them. A company passed the Custom-house the other day, and the soldiers quartered there forced them to remove their hats as they passed, officers included."

THE HABEAS CORPUS IN NEW JERSEY.

The Newark Evening Journal, the leading Democratic organ in New Jersey, uses pretty strong language in announcing the result of the late election in that State. It says:

"The functions of the Provost Marshals for New Jersey have been suspended by the vote of the sovereign people—and such a vote! Uncle Abraham will hear the thunder of the fact that the Jersey Blues are aroused in defense of their own rights and liberties. The habeas corpus has been re-enacted in this State, and will not again be suspended. Mark that. The iron doors of Fort Lafayette will never again swing on their hinges to admit a free New Jersey man without form of trial. Joel Parker will see to this. No more suspension of newspapers, no threats against free speech, no reign of terror in a parvenu State. That has played out. The right of the people to criticize the acts of the National Administration has been gloriously asserted, and hereafter no paltry tyrant may rise to dictate thoughts and words to the citizen, and to curb his honest expressions within the range of Government expediency."

THE CONTRABANDS IN WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee News states that arrangements have been made to bring a quantity of negroes into Dodge county, (Wisconsin), to be employed in the field and in families in place of whites. The Fond du Lac Reporter, Republican of the 25th, says that seventy-five arrived there on Tuesday. They are to be employed because they can be had cheaper than white men and women. It will not be many months before the State will be swarming with this black population. Says the Fond du Lac Reporter:

"About seventy-five negro men, women and children, from Northern Alabama, arrived in this city Tuesday night, in charge of Chaplain Rogers, of the fourteenth Wisconsin Regiment. They were taken to quarters in the Fifth Ward, and Wednesday the townspeople went and selected the greater part of them for servants, &c. They were taken from plantation in Franklin County, Alabama, and sent north as free, but the way the thing appears to be managed at present, it seems to be transferring the ownership from Southern to Northern hands. At least they are given over to our citizens, with the injunction to take and use them, and give such compensation as you see fit. If you abuse them, the Government will take them away and give them to some one else."

It does seem as though some more substantial principle than that should govern their colonization.

IF we believe the gravestones, none but the good ever die, and as was said of one's ancestors, all humanity is like potatoes, the best part of it being under ground.

A woman has generally so much rigging about her, that for the most part, she is the least part of herself.

From the Crisis.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16, 1862.

GOV. MEDARY.—Dear Sir: A gentleman of this city has shown me the enclosed, just received in a paper from a friend in California. I

THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, - - NOVEMBER 20

Worse and more heartless than the Tyrant Dionysius.

One of the victims selected by General McNeill, of the Federal army, was a man who had a wife and several children, dependent altogether upon daily labor for their support. A young man, knowing the condition of the family, offered himself to McNeill as a substitute for the husband and father, was accepted, and was one of the ten who were shot.

Who that has read or seen performed the Tragedy of Damon and Pythias, does not recollect and admire the friendship and fidelity therein exhibited, and which caused the King to relent. But McNeill was guilty of the cruel and unprecedented act of accepting and shooting the substitute, and his name should be handed down to the execration of mankind, as a fiend and devil. Are such men to be retained in office by Lincoln.

Stanton's Manual for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Wards and Trustees.

This is the title of a new work, just published by MAXWELL & Co., of Louisville, and ROBT. CLARKE & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and from the pen of our townsman, the Hon. R. H. STANTON, whose Code of Practice, Treatise for Justices, &c., are already so favorably known to the public. The Manual is intended to be a complete practical guide for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., in the discharge of all the duties imposed upon them by the laws of Kentucky, in their fiduciary relations. It contains the law relating to Wills, the administration of estates, and the rights, powers and duties of personal representatives, Guardians, &c., stated in a plain, methodical manner, with such practical instructions and forms, as will make the whole easily comprehended by any person requiring such information. The administration of estates, and the guardianship of minors, are most generally undertaken by persons unlearned in the law, and such a book as this cannot fail to be of very great convenience to them. Every possible duty they may be required to perform, and all information they may need, is here plainly set forth; and it seems to us, that by following the plain and intelligible instructions given, the representative or guardian, no matter how inexperienced, can be in no danger of falling into error. Every person entrusted with the administration of an estate, or the guardianship of a minor, should supply himself with one of these books for constant reference. The price is \$1.50; and they may be had in this city at the Office of STANTON & THORP, on Court Street.

We are informed through Republican sources, that the President will stand by his Emancipation Proclamation. Probably he will; but inasmuch as he did not stand very long by the principles of his Proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men, it would be no great stretch of consistency for him to revoke the Emancipation Proclamation. The people passed upon the Proclamation at the recent elections in the Northern States, and they have pronounced their condemnation of it. It was well if the President were to pay some heed to that expression.

At a Democratic meeting in New York, Monday evening, John Van Buren nominated George B. McClellan for President in 1864.

THE LAW OF KENTUCKY IN REGARD TO SHIPPLERS.—Probably it would be well enough to inform parties thus engaged that such proceedings are in direct violation of the laws of this State, and those engaging in it lay themselves liable to be fined five hundred dollars and imprisoned six months. We have taken the trouble to examine the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, and under the head of "Currency," on page 277, we find the following:

"1. It shall not be lawful to make, offer to pay or pass or offer to pass, any note, bill, order or other thing passing by delivery, as a circulating medium, in lieu of or as the representative of money, unless it be the note or bill of some banking institution legally incorporated in the United States.
"2. If a note, bill, order or other such thing, be of the denomination of two dollars, or under that amount, it shall be presumed to have been made, paid or passed in violation of this section, unless the contrary be proved.
"3. Every party to any such note, bill, order, other such thing, and every person passing the same, shall be liable to be held for the amount thereof, with treble costs, and ten per cent, on the amount by way of damage.
"4. Every person who shall make, pass, circulate or in any way aid in the making, passing or circulating any such note, bill or order or other such thing, shall be imprisoned not more than six months, or fined not less than ten dollars, or both, and imprisoned."

The rebels are said to be fortifying Jackson, Mississippi. Large reinforcements have been brought to them from Arkansas.

The Ross House, the largest hotel in Canada, was destroyed by fire on the 14th instant, together with all the Stores and Shops in the building. A number of lives are supposed to be lost. The insurance on the Hotel was \$80,000.

The deaths in the twenty-eight hospitals in Louisville and vicinity, for the past week, numbered Sixty.

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.

Messrs Editors:

I promised you in my first Communication, to furnish you at my leisure some pages from the Diary kept by our mother Eve, recording many singular domestic incidents and indicating that her life was not unlike that of many of her daughters in the present age of the world. This Diary, it will be perceived, does not accord with or support Genesis, but relates and explains many matters upon which that Book is altogether silent: Who was Cain's wife, whence came she, how long did he court her, who married them, did his father and mother give him and his bride an infirmary, all questions which have been frequently asked, but never answered until this Diary solved all these mysteries and many more, including a history of the domestic, marital and social relations of Abel and many distinguished Anti-Deluvians.

Lord Byron in his Tragedy of Cain, says that the name of Cain's wife was *Adah*, and that of Abel *Zillah*, while some assert that the wife of the former was *Mahala*; and that of the latter was *Thirza*, but Eve tells us that Cain's wife was named *Betsy Jane*, and that of Abel *Sally Ann*, and she must certainly have known the full titles of her daughter-in-laws.

Marriage (Mr. Editor) you know is the mother of the world, it keeps order, preserves society, exercises many virtues, promotes the interest of mankind, it combines the labor of love with the delicacy of friendship—it is full of joys and sorrows, of despondency and hope—it is a Divine Institution and Ordinance. See the 21st and 22d verses of the 21 chapter of Genesis, which reads as follows:

"21. And the Lord caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam and he slept; and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof."

"22. And the rib which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a woman and brought her unto the man."

Now the common belief is that when Adam awoke he found Eve coiled and snugly ensconced by him under his blanket, not so, the 21st verse states God made her and brought her unto Adam; Adam fell in love with her at first sight, he claimed her by PRE-EMPTION RIGHT, for he exclaimed in the 23rd verse: "This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh."—Adam felt the force and truth of the old Distich:

"Love is a curious thing you know!
It makes one feel all over so."

So we see God brought Eve to our common father—they stood up in the great Temple of Nature, the Birds in Paradise were the Chorists, God was the High Priest, he married them; for he had declared that "It was not good for man to be alone." So Adam thought and so have his descendants, and man now would have been in the fruition of eternal life and happiness, had not—

"Old mother Eve an apple stole,
But ate it not alone,
She gave a part to that dear son,
Of whom she was the bone."

So marriage is of Divine origin, it is the creator and preserver of society. This Diary shows that Cain and Abel were both legally married. Moses, in Genesis, states of our first parents: "That they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed." Now Eve in her Diary gives us a description of her bridal robes (or as the French call it her *Trousseau*). "This true she had no ample Crinoline or Skeleton Skirts, &c., nor was she in gems and garlands proudly decked, she wore a white rose in her hair,

"Her Robe was of purple rolled,
At twilight in the West afar,
'Twas tied with threads of dawning gold,
And button'd with a sparkling star."

Adam was a gardener, he wore long stockings and knee buckles, (some curious person may ask who knit them,) his unmentionables were made of what is called Corduroy—the presentation of his Bride was unexpected, or doubtless he would have been dressed in his Sunday Clothes.

Adam not having mingled much in female society, was rough, uncouth and unpolished—as the following incident shows—for upon getting up from the Marriage Breakfast, he hum'd the following verse, in the presence of his wife:

"I ne'er on that lip for moment have gazed,
But a thousand temptations beset me,
And I thought as the dear little rabies you raised,
How delicious 'twould be if you'd let me."

The Hebrew which is the language of this Book, is written from right to the left, (and is difficult, therefore, of rendition into that of ours,) this mode of writing from right to left accounts for so many Jews being left-handed.

The traditions from which Moses drew his material for the Book of Genesis, do our first parents great injustice, as all who read this Diary will be convinced, and which we intend to translate as soon as we can.

Respectfully Yours,
PETER SASSAFRAS.

November 18th, 1862.

The Pike County (Ill.) Democrat, in rejoicing over the victory there, says:

It teaches that Pike County is against Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of 22d September last; that we are opposed to being taxed to buy niggers, or homes for them, or to transport them from Cairo all over the North, free of expense.

It teaches that old Pike does not indorse the President when he suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*, seizes her citizens and hurries them off to Washington or Fort Warren, and denies them a hearing before a jury of their country.

It teaches that old Pike condemns the wholesale plunder practiced by Government officials.

It teaches that old Pike seals the seal of condemnation upon all that do of patriots them upon minor questions "Traitor, and Secessionists."

Proclamation by the Governor.

The acknowledgment of national as well as individual dependence upon the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, is the highest evidence of refined civilization; and no people ever prospered for any great length of time who did not admit and invoke His power and mercy, nor will any such ever rise to true greatness as a nation.

The spirit of the American people has been well-nigh crushed by the terrible realities of the intestine war into which the nation has been plunged by the disappointed ambition of maddened and reckless men; and it is the part alike of wisdom and of duty for us all to prostrate ourselves in humiliation before the Author of all good, and supplicate His omnipotent arm to arrest this wicked and unjust rebellion, and restore to a distracted people the blessings of peace, unity, and fraternal affection.

But, while thus humiliating ourselves before the Almighty Disposer of events, we should remember that we have abundant cause to offer homage of grateful hearts for the manifold blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people. The seasons have been propitious; the labor of the husbandman has been crowned with ample returns; we have not been called upon to mourn the ravages of extended disease in the country; the public health has never been more marked than during the year which is drawing to a close; and while, therefore, we have to lament the terrible consequences of the fratricidal war, we are to shrink from taxation, to wish that our government were a little more frank in its dealings with the people, more desirous of relieving them from the horrors of suspense, more chary of interfering with the liberty of the press, and freedom of speech, more economic of public money? Is it secessionism to long with a longing of which these people have no conception for the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, on the good old guarantees that satisfied the men of '76? What better are we than they, or what better is the negro now than he was in their day, that he should be made a bone of contention between the sections, a wedge to split up the Republic. Our Revolutionary Fathers never thought of legislating the negroes into equality with white men; their sense of right was no more shocked by their exclusion from political privileges than it was by exclusion of the idiot, and they were right, for if in the case of the latter, inferiority of intellect is judged sufficient to place the individual below the level of the race, why is not the same cause sufficient to place an inferior race below the level of a superior?

Is belief in this secessionism? We think not, but we have heard men accused of secessionism for less. It would be well, therefore, to know what constitutes secessionism. It would be well to know if men are to be dubbed secessionists because they cannot think as Government thinks, or as every individual officer of the Government, from the Secretary of State down to the lowest patrolman in a police district, thinks. For this is what we are coming to. Meet abolitionists, or as they prefer to be called just now, emancipationists, where you will, and presume to assert your right to think for yourself, to criticize with your lips what you condemn in your heart; proceed on the assumption that your right to differ from them is as clear as their right is to differ from you; refuse to accept their say so as an article of your political creed, and they discern at once that you are a secessionist.

In your opinion, it is not wise to brandy about such charges recklessly; disloyalty to the Government should never be assumed, for in a land like ours, under a government elected like ours, to say that the people are disloyal is to say that the Government is unworthy.—*Metropolitan Record.*

From the Dayton (O.) Empire.
New Test of Loyalty.

It is well known that there has been confined at Camp Chase, for the past eight or ten months, some five or six hundred persons whom the authorities call "political prisoners," arrested and sent there on charges of disloyalty. Recently a number of them, after a farcical examination, have been released, on taking the Lincoln oath of allegiance. Among the number was a boy of about thirteen years of age, who was arrested at Parkersburg. The circumstances of his arrest are as follows: It appears that he was employed on a steamboat running from Parkersburg to some point up the river. He contracted a wash bill with a woman in Parkersburg, which he paid, with the exception of fifteen cents, which he would not or did not pay. She reported him as disloyal; he was arrested, and as is usual in such cases, he was hurried off to prison without even being told of what he was charged. He was taken to Camp Chase, and in that worse than "black-hole of Calcutta," kept closely confined four long and weary months.

Deprived of liberty, away from home and friends, this poor boy was kept in the filthy prison pens of Camp Chase, until a few days ago he was brought forth for examination, covered with filth and vermin, pale and emaciated, the luster gone from his eye and the bloom from his cheek, to learn that the charges were not sufficient to convict him, and that he was at liberty to go free.

Asimprobable as this statement may seem, we are assured that it is nevertheless true. Is it not time that the people were beginning to look to the protection of their rights and liberties, when such high-handed outrages are perpetrated upon free American citizens by the truckling minions of the despots in power?

Is it any wonder that the voice of a free people is heard in denunciation of these villainies and arbitrary infringement upon the liberties of the citizen? Thank Heaven, the time for such transactions is past! Let those who have perpetrated these outrages take heed lest by the measure they have meted out to others, by that measure it shall be meted out to them again.

DISGRACEFUL.—Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, ordered a salute of one hundred guns on the occasion of General McClellan's removal. The New Haven Register (Dem.) says the act was "ungenerous, unmanly, disgraceful," and the Hartford Courant (Abol.) says the firing of salutes over the humiliation of a gallant soldier is, to say the least, in bad taste." We concur in sentiment with both papers.

The Logan (O.) Gazette gets off some excellent hits. In a late number is a cut of a pole with a copperhead snake wound round it, and underneath is the following:

QUESTION.
Copperhead! Copperhead! where are you going?

ANSWER:
I'm climbing this pole to hear the cock crowing.

QUESTION.
Copperhead! Copperhead! what do you see?

ANSWER:
Butternuts! Butternuts! thick as can be!

PENNSYLVANIA.—The following is the official vote for Auditor General in Pennsylvania:

Slaker, (Democrat.)	219,040
Cochran, (Abolition.)	215,588

Democratic majority,	3,452
Total vote,	434,628

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the President, has been enjoying a four days' visit at Boston.

What is Secessionism?

It is a favorite dodge of some people now-a-days to endeavor to shut up a man who disagrees with them by accusing him of secessionism. It is an easy way of getting rid of an argument that one cannot answer, for it is far easier than convincing an opponent, in fact, it is "as easy as lying." But is a man a secessionist because he desires peace, or deprecates subjugation, or intimates a wish that a personal liberty was less restricted?—Is he a secessionist because he is not blind to discrepancies in official reports, or the short-comings of government, the incompetence of a general, or the blunders of a statesman? Is he a secessionist because he abhors the idea of conquerors and conquered, taking the place of fellow-citizens in this Republic, because he wishes for no such union as that of Ireland with England, or Poland with Russia, on this broad continent?

Is he a secessionist because he is alive to the wickedness and absurdity of enslaving white men in order to set negroes free? Is a man a secessionist who does not believe our government is infallible, our army invincible, and our resources illimitable? Is it secessionism to hint that our Southern brethren are human beings still, that they have rights which it would be dangerous to disregard, and feelings it would be wise to take into account? Is it secessionism to admit that they are brave and weary, or to doubt that they are so destitute and desponding as it is the fashion to represent them? Is it secessionism to shrink from taxation, to wish that our government were a little more frank in its dealings with the people, more desirous of relieving them from the horrors of suspense, more chary of interfering with the liberty of the press, and freedom of speech, more economic of public money? Is it secessionism to long with a longing of which these people have no conception for the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, on the good old guarantees that satisfied the men of '76? What better are we than they, or what better is the negro now than he was in their day, that he should be made a bone of contention between the sections, a wedge to split up the Republic. Our Revolutionary Fathers never thought of legislating the negroes into equality with white men; their sense of right was no more shocked by their exclusion from political privileges than it was by exclusion of the idiot, and they were right, for if in the case of the latter, inferiority of intellect is judged sufficient to place the individual below the level of the race, why is not the same cause sufficient to place an inferior race below the level of a superior?

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The Draft Difficulties in Wisconsin.

[From the Milwaukee News, November 13.]

The details of the resistance to the draft at Port Washington, in Ozaukee County, which we gave yesterday, are since fully confirmed. The persons injured thus far are Hon. Wm. A. Poris, the Commissioner; Hon. A. M. Blair, Judge White, Lafayette Townsley, Esq., Judge Downs, Milton Ramsey, and Wm. Porter. Probably none of these were seriously hurt. Others were threatened, and still others escaped by concealment or flight. Mr. Poris believed that he saved his life by concealing himself in the cellar of the Post-office building. The amount of private property destroyed is large. The following is a list of buildings attacked: Tomlinson's Mill, worth several thousand dollars—considerably damaged.

Residence of Mr. Poris, a costly residence for that county—the inside completely sacked. The doors were torn down; the windows destroyed; the windows smashed in, and all the furniture, including pianos, mirrors and pictures, broken up.

Residence of Dr. Stiman—furniture destroyed, also valuable private papers.

Residence of Isaac Loomis, Government Assessor—furniture destroyed. Mr. Loomis fled for his life.

Residence of H. H. Hunt, Deputy Collector; contents all injured or destroyed.

Residence of A. M. Blair—lower part torn out and furniture destroyed.

Masonic Lodge Rooms—books, charts, furniture, &c., all destroyed.

Probably a thousand men were in the streets during the progress of this destruction although but about 200 are supposed to have actively participated in the proceeding. Monday night, it is reported, the streets were barricaded to prevent attack. Tuesday morning, it is also stated, a cannon was fired in Port Washington and answered at Saukville, three or four miles distant, by a similar signal. The excitement and alarm was general. An attempt was made to destroy the lake pier in order to prevent boats from landing, and the effort was partly successful. About the same time Blake's warehouse, near the pier, was sacked.

Night before last, as we mentioned in our edition of yesterday, the Provost Marshal, Lieut. Colonel Whittaker and about 600 soldiers, belonging to the Eighteenth Regiment, started for the scene. The boat arrived at Port Union, this side of Port Washington, early yesterday morning, where about 200 of the soldiers landed and marched quickly to the rear of the town, throwing out pickets. The remainder of the soldiers proceeded by water to the front of the town, thus completely investing it. At the last account about 100 prisoners had been taken, some of the parties had fled, and others had concealed themselves.

We learn from various sources that the rioters were confined to no political party or nationality. Democrats and Republicans were alike leading the assault and were alike assaulted. The person who figured most conspicuously among the assailants to a well-known Republican, and the Commissioner, Mr. Poris, is a Democrat who has just been elected Attorney for that county on the Democratic ticket. What will be done with the persons arrested it is now impossible to conjecture. It is also impossible at the present time to say how far the disposition for resistance has extended. It is rumored that similar feeling prevails in the counties farther north, but we have heard of no open demonstration there. In the German county of Washington, the strongest Democratic county in the State except Milwaukee, and largely populated with intelligent Germans, the proceedings on the day of the draft were generally acquiesced in, and a general determination was manifested to obey the laws.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.—George N. Sanders, who went to Europe a few months ago on business for the Confederacy, had arrived at Richmond direct from London. He is said by John R. Thompson (the Richmond correspondent of the *Appeal*) to have brought "the most gratifying assurances of the speedy recognition of the independence of the South by England and France, but is of opinion that Belgium will be put forward by them to take the initiative. John Mitchell, who returned from Europe before Sanders, is of opinion that England will be the very last government in Europe to acknowledge the South, and that she will only do so then on the condition of the other great powers. Mitchell says that England is making money out of the American war—that she is more than compensated by the stimulus given to her maritime resources—that she regained thereby the carrying trade between the mother country and the colonies, much of which had been done in American bottoms, and that this gain to an insular nation, with so large a number of seaports, is incalculable."

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE FEELING IN EUROPE.—Archbishop Hughes, of New York has written a letter to Secretary Seward, in which he says:

What occurred on the other side I think it would be, at present, improper for me to make public. I am not certain that any word or act, or influence of mine has had the slightest effect in preventing either England or France from plunging into the unhappy divisions that have threatened the Union of these once prosperous States. On the other hand, I may say that no day—no hour even—was spent in Europe in which I did not, according to opportunity, implore for peace between Europe and America. So far that peace has not been disturbed. But let America be prepared. There is no love for the United States on the other side of the water. Generally speaking, on the other side of the Atlantic the United States are ignored, if not despised; treated in conversation in the same contemptuous language as we might employ toward the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, or Washington Territory, or Vancouver's Island, or the settlement of the Red river, or of the Hudson's Bay Territory.

This may be considered very unpolished, almost unchristian language proceeding from the pen of a Catholic archbishop. But, my dear Governor, it is unquestionably true, and I am sorry that it is so.

The steamer Eugene, between Cairo and Memphis, struck a sunken wreck on Sunday night, off Plum Point Bend, and sank in fifteen feet water. There were over one hundred persons on board, fifteen of whom were drowned, principally of the crew. The passengers remained on the wreck all night, and were brought off the next morning by the steamer Tigress. The boat will probably prove a total loss. She was loaded with goods and stores which are badly damaged.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS.

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS

CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY

AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long-established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash, or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.

Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canned Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite
Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, NOV. 20

Mr. Wm. Joseph Ross will receive the votes of many friends if he will consent to become a candidate for Mayor.

GOVERNOR ANDREW has refused to receive a consignment of blacks, directed to the care and kindness of Massachusetts, and advising that they either be put in fighting trim or sent further South.

Information having been received by the War Department that certain military commanders in Kentucky have, in violation to the act of Congress, been returning fugitive slaves from within the federal lines to loyal, as well as rebel masters, the Secretary of War has ordered the report of the alleged transaction to be made to the War Department in order that officers thus violating the laws of the United States may be duly punished.

The Nashville Dispatch, of Saturday, contains accounts of five murders, two of which were committed by negroes, and one by a white man. The City Marshal was also assailed and badly beaten.

An extensive defalcation in the Custom house, at New York, has been discovered. Sixteen clerks in the liquidating department have been suspended. The amount is variously stated at from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—One of the Boston Abolitionists has been drafted. This makes a good commencement of Greeley's army.—The Portland Argus says: "Bully for 900,000. The number now will stand 800,999, who rush forth to emancipate, according to the proclamation."

A number of squatters have recently made application to the General Land Office to be allowed pre-emption rights of settlement on Rock Island, in the Mississippi River.

The Christian Church has given more, in a little over one year to carry on a war in which nearly a million of men, on both sides, have lost their lives, than it has given in thirty years to send the Gospel of Peace to the dark and benighted heathens of the world. What a commentary this, not upon Christianity, but upon those who profess the name of Christ, and pretend to accept as their rule of conduct his illustrious example.

The proprietors of slaughtering and pork-packing house in Cincinnati have determined to suspend their operations on Sunday in the future.

The London Times calls attention to the immense increase in the American Navy and says nobody can refuse the Federal credit of constancy, in spite of their defeats and discouragements in fighting out the game in which they are engaged—a game which every body sees must be a losing one.

A Cleveland paper says that the people of that town are using moose traps, old jack-knives and shirt-buttons for small change.

Colt's army at Hartford, Conn., received an order on the 25th ult. for 30,000 pistols for the government.

It is said that at Andover, the smallest town in Connecticut, with a population of only five hundred, the draft took nearly every man in the place. "Women rule there" now—if they never did before.

Tom Thumb has been duly initiated as Master Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Bridgeport, Conn. The hall was crowded on the occasion of the ceremony.

Mr. Mahoney of the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, will it is thought, be shortly released from confinement. The Iowa election is over.

There is not a bale of cotton left in New Orleans, and no prospect of any receipts from the country at present. Twenty-seven bales, partly damaged by fire and water, sold at auction, a day or two since, at the extreme rate of \$147.50 per bale.

Mr. Chas. A. Dana, recently of the New York Tribune, is likely to become the editor of the Albany Evening Journal.

The Sharpe's Rifle Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, has declared two dividends of twelve per cent. each within the past sixty days. That is a paying institution.

A GEM.—GODEY for December is a fine specimen of a magazine, and we do not see how the ladies can get along without it.—The fashion plates excel all others. What the ladies cannot find for their use in Godey they need not look for in other magazines. A year's subscriptions to the Book will be a handsome Christmas Present from a young gentleman to his sweetheart. We will furnish this book and our paper one year for \$3.50 in advance. The price of the book for one copy is \$3 a year.

It is reported that the rebels are at Big Hill, sixteen miles south-west of Richmond, Ky.

A telegram from Paul says: "The Mississippi river, at Lacrosse, is closed by ice."

Water is now introduced in San Francisco through an aqueduct extending to Lake Honda, a distance of some thirty-two miles. Through this flume, which is sixteen by thirty inches in its dimensions, water flows at the rate of three millions of gallons a day.

A Western editor cautions his readers against kissing short women, as the habit has made him round shouldered.

Of 1,980 men drafted in the Zanesville District, 742 have volunteered for three years' service; 389 have been discharged; 327 assigned to regiments; 290 have never reported; and the remaining 313 have reported, but have taken French leave. The Provost Marshal has prepared a list of their names, and they will be arrested as deserters, unless they make their appearance soon.

It is said that the paroled prisoners at Chicago and Columbus are to be transferred to Indianapolis.

Butternut bonnets, we see it stated, are 'all the rage' among the ladies of Indiana.

President Jefferson Davis was born in Christian county, Ky., in 1808.

A young woman in Hackensack, New Jersey, a few days ago, was outraged by a negro named Anderson, who stole his employers horse, escaped and reached New York, and has not since been heard of.

The Houston (Texas) News says that there is about 50,000 Confederate troops west of the Mississippi River, all prepared and eager for active service.

Dr. Grundy, formerly of this city, has received a call from the 1st Presbyterian Church, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and that he will accept the call, provided the annual salary of \$1,500 is guaranteed him.

Col. D. W. Lindsey, of the 22d Kentucky, advertises one hundred and twenty-eight deserters from that regiment. They are mostly from the mountains of Eastern Kentucky.

The Bridge at Frankfort is completed, and the trains are making their regular trips.

Gen. W. S. Harney is ordered to St. Louis to await orders.

A shipment of runaway blacks was made from Illinois to Vincennes, Indiana, lately, to the great indignation of the people of the latter place. The City Council took the following action on the subject:

"Resolved, That the Mayor, with the assistance of the City Marshal and such other force as may be necessary, be required to take immediate steps toward having said negroes sent back from whence they came, consigned to the party or parties who forwarded them to this point, if, upon consultation with the City Attorney, it is determined that such action can be legally taken; and that, in the mean time, all parties employing the negroes aforesaid, or any other negroes, in our city or county, contrary to the Constitution and laws of the State, be proceeded against at once."

LOST—A LIVER COLORED Cross-Eyed Pointer Bitch—Any one finding and returning her to me, or giving any information as to her whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded. J. J. MEFFORD.

Mason county, Ky., Nov. 20, 1862-11

NEW DRESS GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS from New York, a Splendid Stock of DRESS GOODS, embracing "Imperial Repins," "French Marquise and Mo. D'Alaines," "Plaid Madelines," "Borahed Plaids," "Broche Poplins and Celestials," "Empress and Meislin" in all desirable colors. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

November 20th, 1862

NEW ZEPHYR GOODS!!!

ZEPHYR KNIT "SONTAGS," "HOODS," "Skating Caps" and "Nubias." For sale Wholesale or Retail.

Nov. 20, 1862. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

NEW STYLE BALMORALS

JUST RECEIVED a great variety of New Balmorals, from \$2 to \$5.

Nov. 20, 1862. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Ladies Cloth Cloaks!

RECEIVE THIS DAY FROM NEW YORK Expresses all the NOVELTIES in Ladies Cloaks. TERMS CASH FOR CASH.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, Ky., Nov. 20th, 1862.

DONIPHAN HOUSE,

(FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE.)

Between Sutton and Wall Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY

A. DONIPHAN, Proprietor

THE ONLY ONE DOLLAR DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Travelers are respectfully requested to give it a trial.

Daily Expresses leave the door for all points in the interior.

MAYSVILLE

Literary Institute!

The next Session of the Male Department of this Institute, will commence the 1st Monday in September. It is designed during the coming year to make the course of instruction thorough and systematic. Competent teachers will be procured as the interest of the School demand. This school having been chartered with collegiate privileges, young men who desire it and are sufficiently advanced, can pursue the regular studies of the College course, and receive the degree of A. B. at its completion. Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal. For further particulars inquire of the Principal. M. H. SMITH, Principal.

August 14-1m

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKES. Received this day by the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms Cash.

Aug 23. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 13 to 14c.

Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.

Coffee 33 to 35 with upward tendency.

Wheat—Red 90c.; White \$1.

Flour—Selling at from \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 84c.

Crushed Sugar, 15c.

Gran 15c.

Loaf 15c.

Bacon—Sides 5c; Hams 6c; Shoulders 8c.

LARD—6c. per lb.

HEMP—\$30.00 per ton.

TOBACCO—Selling at \$4.10c lbs.

MACKEY—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Halfbbls. 5.50, Quarters \$5.25.

SALT—1.00 per bushel.

IRON—Bar Iron 2c; Nail Iron 6c; Horse Shoe 3c.

NAILS—\$4 50 for 10d.

RICE—9c. per lb.

FEATHERS—\$2 to 33 cents lbs.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Apron Checks, Plaid Linseys, Shaker Flannels, Bed Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Mouselaine Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for CASH ONLY.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, Ky., October 2nd, 1862.

NEW

WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS

OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBER HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to orders.

Aug. 23. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati

STOP AT THE

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

E. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY

STOP AT THE

DONIPHAN HOUSE!

WHERE YOU CAN GET

YOUR MEALS FOR 35 CENTS!!

(October 30th 1862)

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of

OVER COATS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices.

We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated

Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them.

Also, TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,

Nov. 6, 1862-17. Maysville, Ky.

JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky.

We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excelled in

LOW PRICES!

NOR

STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

NEW

GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN,

GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts.

I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19. BEN PHISTER.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19. BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19. BEN PHISTER.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by BEN PHISTER.

June 19. BEN PHISTER.

FISH—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, half barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER.

June 19. BEN PHISTER.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19. BEN PHISTER.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19. BEN PHISTER.

CANDLES—Star & Sun Mould Candles, of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

June 19. BEN PHISTER.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19. BEN PHISTER.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying cash sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

June 19. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER.

June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

J. C. ADAMS,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

GREENUPBURG, KY.

WILL continue to Practice in the Circuit Courts of Kentucky, and will attend promptly to all business that may be entrusted to his care; special and prompt attention will be given to collections.

His election to the office of Presiding Judge of the County Court and Judge of the Quarterly Court, does not interfere with his practice in the Circuit Courts.

Fine Gold Watches

AND

JEWELRY!!

THE undersigned beg leave to state

we have just received a large stock of

Watches and Jewelry consisting in part of the following articles viz: Gold and Silver Hunting Case, Duplex Lever & Swiss Watches both ladies and gents. A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Lava, Brilliant, Coral and Jet Sets, a choice assortment of Rings, Buttons, Bracelets, Thimbles and Lockets, Gold Silver and Steel Spectacles, a good stock of Silver and plated ware and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Any article of Watches or Jewelry made to order in the shortest notice.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted by experienced workmen.

DUFEY & MCCARTHEY.

2nd. Street opposite A. M. January & Son.

July 8-ly

Hats.

A LARGE stock of superior Hats, embracing NEW YORK STYLE, French Standard, Soft, Wide and Stiff Brim Hats of every description, now in store and for sale by Wholesale and Retail.

sep 4. M. R. BURGESS & SON.

PERIODICAL DEPOT.

All the Monthlies and Weeklies such as

HARPER,

LESLIE,

NEW YORK MERCURY,

NEW YORK LEDGER,

WAVERLY'S MAGAZINE,

Always to be found at JOHN J. BRO-

SEE, Second Street,

sep 4-2m

ATTRACTIONS!

REDUCTIONS!!

BARGAINS!!!

You save money by buying your Dry

Goods at the CHEAP STORE!!!!

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM AUCTIONS,

EVERY WEEK!!!!

MULLINS & HUNT

BEGET TO INFORM THEIR NUMER-

ous friends and old customers in Mason and adjoining counties, that their

Abolition Sentiments.
Hon. Mr. Stanton—not the Secretary of War—made a speech at a recent Washington ratification meeting in New York, in the course of which, referring to the Southern dread of negro insurrection, he said:
"It says their courage in the wakefulness of day; it disturbs their dreams in the watches of the night. Nat. Turner, with seventy negroes at his heels, and John Brown with seventeen of Virginia than have more terror to thousands of disciplined white soldiers, led by Fremont and McClellan. [Enthusiastic Applause.] But, says some timid conservative, 'Would you arm negroes, and turn them loose?' I reply, I would checkmate these white rebel guerrillas with black loyal guerrillas. [Loud and protracted cheers.] Many slaves are bold riders. Others are swift of foot. On horseback and on foot, with proper drill and judicious commanders, I would place in the hands of choice bands of intelligent and obedient negroes, in the malignant cotton States, revolvers, carbines and sabres. [Applause.] Pointing them to the cattle on a thousand hills, and the waving grain in the intervening valleys, and taking care that all loyal plantations shall be spared, I would about, 'descendants of the home land of God and liberty, strike home!' [Tremendous applause, renewed again and again.]
There are the kind of hellish sentiments that animate the leading Abolitionists every where. They are the sentiments of Greeley and Sumner, of Phillips and Stevens; they are the sentiments that actuated Forney when he called for 'our National anthem—John Brown's Soul is Marching On!'—and they are the sentiments that dictated the Emancipation Proclamation, and authorized Lane and Sprague to raise and arm negro brigades for the war. The Abolition priest preaches from the pulpit, the Abolition Senator utters them in the Capitol of the Nation, the Abolition orators thunder them from the stump, the Abolition press inculcates them in its columns, and, around the Abolition hearth throughout New England wherever the heresy has spread, they are lisped into the ears of children, who are taught to believe that the massacre of their masters by the slaves is not only justifiable but meritorious. The New York Journal of Commerce, commenting on these atrocious sentiments, so boldly uttered and so vociferously applauded, remarks:
"Yes—this is the nineteenth century, and this is New York—and there are churches here, and away in the sky you may see here and there a golden cross on a spire, by which you may know that the land calls itself Christian—all this is true beyond a doubt; and these words were uttered by an honorable gentleman, and these thousand brazen throats rent the air with their wild acclamations when he said it! They were white men, in a building erected and consecrated to art and science, lit with blazing gas, among civilized beings—not savages in the council-tents of the North American Indians, around the war fire. Three thousand men and some women fancied they heard in the eloquence of the orator the cry of agony from an outraged daughter of some Southern rebel, and made the moonlit streets of our great city ring with their exultant shouts of delight!
Nay, more—they declare that it is treason for us to doubt that they are right; that it is treason for us not to join in the wild dance of delight, and treason to weep when that hour of rapine and blood approaches.
Treason to what? Treason by what degree? It may be treason here, where human passion rules the hour, but on the right hand of God's throne stands an angel of serene countenance who writes in the book of everlasting remembrance the names of those who on earth dare, even to death, defend the holy principles which this orator and his audience, drunk with passion, foully violate. And on the other side of the throne is one with a face more solemn and severe, who keeps for judgment the memory of the accused, and he wrote down in his book the fearful record of that assembly in New York in the nineteenth century. And if the eye of mortal could see that record, we doubt not the names of some New Yorkers would be found strangely mixed up with the names of the savage tribes of Africa and the South Sea Islands.—Harrisburg Union.

Artemus Ward on the Noble Red Man.
The red man of the forest was formerly a very respectable person. Justice to the noble aborigine warrants me in saying that originally he was majestic cuss.
At the time Chris. arrove on these shores (I allude to Chris. Columbus), the savj was virtuous and happy. They were innocent of secession, run, drawpoker, and sinfulness generally. They didn't discuss the slavery question as a custom. They had no Congress, farobanks, delerum tremors or Associated Press. Their habits were consequently good. Late suppers, dyspepsy, gas companies, thieves, ward politicians, pretty waiter girls, and other metropolitan refinements were unknown among them. No savage in good standing would take postage stamps. You couldn't have bot a coon skin with a barrel of 'em. The female aborigine never died of consumption, because she didn't lie her waist up in whalebone things; but in loose flannel garments she bounded with naked feet, over the hill and plains like the free and frisky antelope. It was a onlucky moment for us when Chris. sot his feet on this ere shores. It would have been better for us of the present day if the Indians had given him a warm meal and sent him home o'er the ragin biers. For the savages owned the country, and Columbus was a filibuster. Cortez, Pizarro and Walker were one-horse filibusters, Columbus was a four-horse team filibuster, and a large yellow dog under the wagon. I say in view of the mess we are making of things, it would have been better for us if Columbus had staid at home. It would have been better for the show business.—The circulation of Vanity Fair would be larger, and the proprietors would all have been buzzen plus? Yes sir, and perhaps a ten pin alley.

By which I don't wish to be understood as intimating that the scalpin wretches who are in the Injin busines at the present day are of any account or calculated to make home happy, especially the Sioux of Minnesota, who deserve to be murdered in the first degree, and if Pope will only stay in St. Paul and not go near them himself, I reckon on they will be.

A gun with a bayonet attached to it is a sharp-shooter.

The collection of paintings formed by the late Rembrandt Peale are to be sold in Philadelphia on the 18th inst.

A Profitable Walk.
Baron Rothschild sat in his office, counting his gains, and calculating the risk of sundry loans which had been offered him, when a spruce, handsome young man entered and requested the loan of two thousand pounds.
"What is the security?" said the baron without looking up.
"My note," was the reply.
The great money lender turned and surveyed his applicant, scrutinizing him from head to foot. There must have been something honest in the young man's face, for the baron was evidently pleased with the result of his scrutiny.
Would two thousand be sufficient young gentleman? said he. I can let you have ten as well as two.
Two will answer my purpose now, said the would be borrower.
Though I do not say I will lend it, said the baron, but I can put you in the way of getting it, and even ten times that amount, if you know how to take advantage of your opportunities.
The young man trembled at the unusual complaisance of a man who, in money matters had the reputation of being very severe. He feared that he was about to propose some doubtful operation and stammered, Honorable proposition?
I would make no other, said baron, with dignity. Come; we'll take a walk up the street.
Instead of offering his arm to his new acquaintance, he took his, and thus they promenaded Lombard street. The baron learned the name and business of his companion, and the object for which he wished the money. Hundreds of people met them, and bowing to the great money king, turned to look at, and wonder who could be his companion. Some of the richer and more influential dealers of that moneyed street stopped to chat with him and then the baron introduced them to his young friend, with the remark, "that any favor they could do him would be considered a personal favor to himself." Many of these men whose wealth and influence were so great that their very name commanded the involuntary respect of our young friend. He saw his advantage at once. Arriving at the end of the street, the baron then took leave of him, saying, "that if he did not obtain the money elsewhere, he might come in the afternoon;" and with a knowing wink he got into his carriage and drove off.
Our young friend turned to walk back on Lombard street. He met one of the men—a very Cressus—to whom he had been introduced by the baron; this person, desirous of cultivating an acquaintance which had such an auspicious introduction, held him in conversation, in the course of which our friend promptly asked for the loan of £5,000. The rich man could not refuse—the applicant had been introduced by Rothschild; he had been as good as indorsed by him—and then the sum would be doing a favor to the great man. The notes were counted out and the young man's note taken in exchange. The lender looked at the signature. True, he had never heard the name on Change, but never mind, Rothschild would not have walked arm in arm with him, and introduced him as he did, if he had not been perfectly good. So, with many assurances of distinguished regard, the two parted.
A few steps further the young adventurer met another of his new acquaintances, and while halting with him he carelessly displayed the banknotes he had just received; and observing that he had a certain great opportunity, and not wishing, for private reasons, to apply to his good friend the baron, he would feel obliged if he could lend him £10,000.
The latter, actuated by such motives as the other money lender, counted out the desired amount and took a note with the unknown name in change. And so the young man went on borrowing from each as his new acquaintances, until he had accumulated a hundred thousand pounds. All this he deposited with Rothschild, reserving only the £2,000 which he originally desired. The next day there was a great flutter among the rich men on Change, and many were the conjectures as to "compared notes" about the baron's friend. "Time flew on—no one had seen the unknown money-borrower—and some of the lenders began to think they had been victimized. The baron was mute to all their inquiries, and they knew not what to think—when, just before the time for payment arrived, each one received a note from the strange acquaintance, to the effect that if they presented their note at the banking house of Rothschild they would be paid. One who held a note of \$25,000 went there out of curiosity, as he said, when lo! it was cashed. The news went like wild fire. All came with notes and all, as soon as presented, were paid; and upon this affair Mr. C. established a credit which enabled him soon afterwards to rear the great house of C. & Co., whose credit at the present day in England is almost equal to that of the great Rothschild himself, to whose affability its founder owed his fortune and success.

Ex-President Fillmore on the Crisis.
—The N. Y. World publishes the following extract from a private letter recently written by Millard Fillmore in response to an inquiry whether he would speak at a Seymour ratification meeting:
"I am heart and soul with you in the objects you have in view. Enough of treasure and blood have already been spent upon the negro question. I am fully persuaded that the unwise and untimely agitation of this subject gives strength to the rebellion, and will cost millions of treasure and thousands of lives; and that there is no hope for anything else but to restore the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. That all efforts for anything else must end in abortion anarchy and dissolution.

Old gents, cut out this and paste it in your hats. The only way to cure a boy of staying out at nights is to break his legs, or else get the calico he runs with to do the house work.

Model wives formerly took a "sitch in time"—now, with the aid of a sewing machine, they take one in no time.

Down on the Negroes.—The pork and beef-packers of Chicago have pledged themselves to work for no firm that employed negroes in their business.—New Albany (Ind.) Ledger.

Gon. Buell is under arrest for not capturing Bragg, the rebel General in Kentucky, and the Confederates have arrested Bragg because he did not capture Buell in the same State. From this it would seem that both governments are determined to make their Generals responsible for all failures.

BULLETIN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mercantile Work.
BILLS OF LADING, BILL HEAD, CERTIFICATES, DRAV TICKETS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, DEEDS, RECEIPTS, REGISTERS.

SHOW CARDS!
AND
BILLS IN COLORS
CHECKS, CARDS, HEADINGS, NOTES, ENVELOPES, CONTRACTS.

SHOW BILLS FOR Country Merchants
SHOW BILLS, HAND BILLS, INVITATIONS, BILLS OF FARE, POSTERS, LABELS, &c, SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES, CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

PAMPHLET WORK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES, MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS, CONSTITUTIONS, REPORTS, BRIEFS, &c.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work, Plain or Ornamental

Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

LOW PRICES!

THE ATTENTION
OF
Business Men, Teachers, Committees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment, if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSSER.

HEALTH RESTORED!

DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:
DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SORRY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PINPLES OF THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in all feeble debility (dyspepsia, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50; one dozen boxes, \$4.00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

P. S. LOCKE & CO., General Agents.
330 BROADWAY, N. Y.

NEW YORK Benevolent Infirmary.

ESTABLISHED AND ENDOWED FOR THE RELIEF OF THOSE SUFFERING WITH CONTAGIOUS, VENEREAL, AND CHRONIC DISEASES, AND FOR THE REHABILITATION AND REEDUCATION OF ALL DEGENERATE AND UNLAWFUL MEN, OF WHATEVER NATION.

The Journal, Medical Reform, containing VALUABLE INFORMATION, on Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and the New Remedies employed at the Infirmary, for the cure of these diseases, sent to those needing medical aid, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Don't fail to send for a copy.

To parents of many scrupulous and diseased children, certain means of prevention will cheerfully be communicated, on application by mail.

The Prescriptions for Consumption, used by the Infirmary, will be sent Free to all who need it. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
DR. WEAVER'S CANKER AND SALT RHEUMS CURE.
FOR THE CURE OF CANKER, SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases, Catarrhs of the Eyes, and every kind of Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

It is the prescription of an Educated Physician, and all those afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the disease from the system, and when once on the skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S CERATE, OR OINTMENT, and you have a permanent cure.

The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and when once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetters and Ringworms, Scald Head, Chills and Frost Bites, Barbers' Itch, Chapped or Cracked Hands or Lips, Blotches or pimples on the Face, and for

SORE EYES AND SORE EARS.
The Cerate is the only thing required to cure. It should be kept in the house of every family. Price of Syrup \$1, Cerate 25 cents per Bottle. Directions accompany each Bottle.

Sold by Most Medicine Dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors
For Western and Southern States; Cincinnati, O. To whom orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
Seaton & Broderick, Maysville, Ky.
G. G. Watson, Foster, Ky.
Crain & Co., Hillsboro Ky.
A. Boyd, Sharpburg, Ky.
T. T. Shepherd, Grayson, Ky.
E. H. & Co., Catlettsburg, Ky.
J. H. Haskell & Son, Ashland, Ky.
Hunter & Maddox, Ripley, Ohio.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS:
WE ARE NOW PREPARED to sell all kinds of SOAP & CANDLES equal in quality to Cincinnati or any other market. *Harvard and Good!* at less prices, which the following list will show:

CANDLES.
Mould Candles 10c
Extra " 11
Summer Mould " 12
Extra Family Candles 13
24 lbs. Box " 14
Star Candles " 15

SOAP.
Family Soap, No. 1, 4 1/2
Palm " 5 1/2
Extra Palm " 6 1/2
German " 7 1/2
" extra " 8 1/2
Glycerine " 60 to 75 per dozen.

Five per cent off for CASH in any quantities to such purchasers.

Cash paid for Tallow and Grease.

Address,
BELL & COLLINS.
Soap and Candle Factory Maysville, Ky.

Negroes Wanted.
WANTED TO EXCHANGE TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF WESTERN LAND, in Livingston County, Missouri, for good likely negroes. The owner has refused \$2,000 for the land. Apply at the
July 31, 1868. BULLETIN OFFICE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be given. It is a concentrated extract of Pure Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILIC AFFECTIONS, MALARIAL FEVER, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSA OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, by cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgation of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any at all.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, their use and continued employment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have good ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.
Price, 50¢ per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$3.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF
Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Dropsy, and all Diseases of the Liver, Gallbladder, and Stomach, and all Disorders of the Bowels, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them without inconvenience. They are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents, however, will furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best all there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by
J. J. WOOD, SEATON & BRODERICK, Maysville, Ky.

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DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.
THE CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

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PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICES!
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They relieve a Cough instantly.
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I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meeting for stilling your Cough allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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